### Vol. X X XIX ... No. 11,930.

#### THE BATTLE IN THE SENATE. A SECOND NIGHT SESSION.

THE REPUBLICANS HEARD IN OPPOSITION TO THE ARMY BILL-KIRKWOOD COMPLIMENTED-THE REPUBLICANS LED BY BLAINE AND CONKLING. The United States Senate spent nearly the whole day yesterday, and all the evening, in the discussion of the Army bill. Speeches were made against the political section by Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Blaine, Conkling, and others, and by Mr. Hill, Mr. Thurman, and Mr. Beck in favor of it. Mr. Kirkwood was complimented by Mr. Hill. All the amendments offered by the Republicans were voted down without exception, and the Democrats then rejected all the amendments they had themselves previously made. The object was to avoid sending the bill back to the House. The bill being reported from Committee of the Whole, the bat-

NO BITTERNESS IN THE DEBATE. MR. BAYARD & LIFTLE IMPATIENT AT MR. BLAINE'S

tle began anew, and at 2 a. m. the Senate

had only just passed the bill.

PERTINACITY, BUT NO OTHER BREACH OF GOOD OFFER OCCURS - THURMAN'S REMARKABLE SPEECH-A COMPLETE CHANGE OF THE DEMO-

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- As a result of the tactics of the Republicans of the Senate night before last, the whole afternoon to-day was devoted to formal speech-making, almost entirely by Republican Sena-The tone of the debate to-day was exceptionally fair and devoid of bitterness. The galleries and the floor of the Senate were crowded during the entire afternoon with an audience of intelligent and deeply interested spectators.

Senator Carpenter, who opened the debate, made several fine legal points against the measure, the conclusion of which was that in accordance with the well-known principles of legal interpretation, the measure was only a covert method of accomplishing the overturn of the election laws which the Democrats had failed to repeal.

Senator Ingalls's opening remarks contained a culogy upon the wisdom and discretion and firmness exhibited by President Hayes in his dealing with the South, such as has seldom been paid to any President by his most ardent admirer in Congress.

General Logan reviewed the course of the two parties in the present contest, and made the point that if the use of the Army could be made itlegal for one day its use could be prohibited for the whole year. He said that such a principle should never be recognized for a moment.

Mr. Kirkwood, of Iowa, followed, and made a speech which by universal consent is pronounced a gem of legal and political oratory. It is rarely the case that Senatorial compliments mean anything at all; but when at the end of Governor Kirkwood's speech to-day Senator Hill rose and in unstinted terms of praise commended the manner and matter of the speech, every listener mentally said, "That is true." Governor Kirkwood is an old Scotchman, with all the characteristic peculiarities of his race in appearance and accent. He is one of the most amiable men in Congress, and is universally respected for his unswerving rectitude of character. He does not often take up the time of the Senate in debate, and, especially on great occasions, he generally leaves the talking for the younger and more ambitious members to do. He is a worker, however, and his opinion goes a great way with his colleagues. "Is it becoming in this body "he asked " is it just to the country, that we should vote upon this measure without knowing what you meant to accomplish by it? Does it not become us as intelligent men, does it not become us as Senators, to say whether it means that troops shall not go to the polls on election day to exercise the ordinary duties commonly performed by policemen, or that the troops of the United States shall

not go to the polls at all ?" THE DEMOCRATS ROUSE UP. Senator Hill, of Georgia, set himself the task of

spreading something on the record in reply to this question which should be wholly unjutelligible to anybody, and would therefore not commit the Democratic party or the Senate or himself to anything at all. The effort reminded listeners of the wily Senator's argument in the case of the admission of Senator Bell, on which occasion he maintained in several speeches that that the word "otherwise" means, in a legal sense, "in the same way." He made his argument to-day literally as clear as mud.

Senator Thurman then took the floor, and exercised his function as Czar of the caucus to admonish his followers not to give themselves away, and not to be provoked either into making any explanation of their motives, or voting in favor of any proposed amedment, whatever might be its merits. Turning his back upon the Republicans and facing the Democrats, he said: "I don't think want your words quoted in any future veto message." He admonished them, as he is evidently wont to do in cancus, be discreet. Turning again to the Republicans he said: "Put any construction you please upon the words. Study the language for yourselves. Let those who are opposed to this bill interpret it for themselves. I will vote against any amendment without the slight-est regard to the merits of the amendment." One very significant feature of his remarks was the concluding observation embodying his recret that the measure had been amended at all, and expressing the hope that the amendments would be to the House for concurrence. The object of this was easily seen. All the Republican speakers had referred to a series of amendments designed to put the Democrats on record by their votes, since they would not explain their caucus bill, in some manner which should betray their intentions. The only pretext which occurred to Senator Thurman to justify a blind opposition to all amendments was to do so upon the ground that It would necessarily send the bill back to the House and thus consume time. So the Democrats at the dic tum of their Czar deliberately concluded to destroy their own work in the way of amendments perfected in the Senate Appropriations Committee and already adopted by the Senate in Committee of the

When Senator Thurman took the floorit was about 7 o'clock. Up to that hour everyone expected that a vote would be reached early in the evening, but during his remarks those who observed Schator Conkling, the leader of the Republicans, made up their minds that the session would last

into the night and fortified for a siege. One of Mr. Thurman's points was that no Congress was bound to appropriate money for the execution of laws passed by preceding Congresses, and in reply to a question by Senator Blaine he said that the latter would never earn his salt as a lawyer.

Senator Blaine spoke for about five minutes in reply and never with better effect. He said the argument of the Senator from Ohio would justify every law-breaker in the land. If a Senator could, upon his own judgment that a law was unconstitutional, refuse to perform his sworn duty in its support, so might the individual exercise his private judgment and refuse to obey a law which he might

Mr. Carpenter to his feet, and he asked Mr. Thurman if he meant to say that either branch of Con gress might refuse to appropriate money for the execution of a law which required an annual appropriation because it wished the law had not been

Thurman tried to evade a direct answer, and was to closely pressed by Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Blaine that he was forced to take refuge in the Dred Scott decision and a eulogy on Chief-Justice Taney.

Mr. Beck came to Mr. Thurman's relief and asked | relating to a bridge across the Detroit River at or near Mr. Blaine what the people of Maine would do if Congress should pass a law to seize all the women and children in Maine and sell them into slavery.

Even this did not seem to crush Mr. Blaine, who said he presumed that the people would do as the honest people of the South did, set up a revolution. He then quietly reminded the Kentucky Senator that he had admitted his defeat by supposing an impossible case.

Mr. Conkling then made a half hour's speech in his best vein, thoroughly exposing the purpose of what he called "the nondescript and unheard-of provisions" of the fifth section. Mr. Conkling declared that Mr. Thurman, whom he described as "not only the corps commander but the generalissimo of the Democratic forces," had discovered that his more humble followers could not be depended on to make their own confession of faith and vote on this bill without coaching. He had come down from the Vice-President's chair, and with that breezy affluence of dash which seems to grow upon him of late, "has announced that this bill must be passed as it came from the House without the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i.' Mr. Conkling continued for some time to point out the reasons which had governed the Democrats in makreasons which had governed the Democrats in ma-ing this change of front. At the close of his re-marks he offered several amendments intended to test the sense of the Senators to the meaning of the words "police force." All of them were of course rejected and the committee rose.

AMENDMENTS ALL KILLED.

bill was reported to the Senate, Mr. Withers moved to nonconcur in all the amendments which had been recommended by the Demo cratic Appropriations Committee and adopted in Committee of the Whole by Democratic as well as by Republican votes.

Mr. Biaine immediately rose and appealed to the members of the Appropriations Committee to know if they proposed to allow their work to be slaughtred in this fashion. He could get no reply.

Mr. Logan suggested that the members of the committee have unanimous consent to withdraw the speeches they had made in favor of the amend-

Mr. Windom said he would like to have a separate vote on one amendment. The Senate Commit tee had inserted the word "bereafter" in a provision affecting the pay of an officer, it having been discovered that as the provision passed the House it would carry back pay amounting to about

Senator Coukling remarked softo voce, that the Democrats did not believe in any "hereafter' although the Committee on Appropriations did.

Mr. Allison asked for a vote on two amendments, which had been recommended and adopted, which substituted for words that made no sense in their present connection others which would. Even these the Democrats would not vote for, and by a strict party vote they killed every amendment proposed by their own committee, and adopted by themselves, after full and earnest discussion. A more complete change of front in the midst of battle was never

CONKLING SPRAKS AT MIDNIGHT. Senator Conkling then rose to speak. The galleries were crowded with spectators, some of whom had been patiently waiting since noon in expecta tion of hearing him, while many members of the House and others found seats in the Senate Chamber itself. Mr. Conkling spoke without notes, but it was evident that he had carefully laid out argument beforehand. He began by quoting some remarks made by Senator Voorhees the other day, in which that Senator said that he would never, never, never vote to surround the polls with troops. Senator Conkling said that this speech trampled on Democratic doctrine, and he went on to recall the conduct of the Kansas elections and the dispersion of the Kansas Legislature by the use of the army. Never, he said, had the Republicans consented to military domination of elections in time and place of peace. He then paid his respects to Mr. Beck, and described the military interference in elections in Kentucky, as well as the necessity for it at the close of the

Mr. Beck looked unhappy and made no reply. Mr. Conkling then drew a picture of Democratic election frauds in New-York in 1838. Coming down to a later time he said that all that took place before 1866 was insignificant comhave been commmitted in the Southern States since then. After a glowing description and defence of the principles of the Republican party Mr. Conkling proceeded to recall and read the famous Scott Lord resolutions, which caused such conster nation in the Democratic House in 1876. After commenting upon these, Mr. Conkling read the order issued by direction of the President, to execute the spirit of the resolutions, and charged that the Democrats had in their campaign of that year palmed off these resolutions and this order on weak Republicans as evidence that they were in favor of peaceful and fair elections even if the use of troops was necessary to secure them. Mr. Conkling spoke until a quarter past 12.

Just as the debate was closing Senator Bayard, in order to place his party before the country in a sing, as Senator Blaine characterized it, a doxology and pronounced a benediction. He strove to make the country believe that the party had never proposed to coerce the President, an' never threatened to stop the wheels of Government if certain riders were not accepted as a part—the appropriation bills.

propriation bills.

This was a surprise to the Republica Senator Blaine, in his desire to understand this new position

Blaine, in his desire to understand this new position of the Democracy, if a new position had been taken, asked Mr. Flayard the direct question whether he would vote for the Army bill pure and simple if the President should veto the present one.

The question was one that Mr. Bayard was not willing to answer directly, but he was finally forced to do so and to answer it in the affirmative. He even went further, and said that no Democratic Senator had ever threatened to starve the Army under any circumstances, and that they would not do so.

o so. While this colloquy was in progress, and when

While this colloquy was in progress, and when Mr. Bhaine was pressing his questions with provoking pertinacity, Mr. Bayard, much annoyed, said speaking from his seat in a low voice, that the Senator from Maine had no right to stand there with his hands on his hips and catechise him.

Senator Blaine called him to account for this; and Mr. Bayard, who is a thorough gentleman, and was evidently sorry that he had been betrayed into such an indiscretion, refused to allow the controversy to go 60.

versy to go 60.

At 1:30 o'clock Senator Blaine is again upon th floor, but it looks as though a vote upon the bil

Later .- At 2 o'clock this merning the Army bill was passed by a vote of 33 in the affirmative to 19 in the negative. The Senate divided strictly on party lines except that Senator Barnside voted for the bill.

#### A RECOGNITION OF A BRAVE DEED. MR. GEORGE F. ROBINSON NOMINATED TO BE PAY-MASTER IN THE ARMY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRISUNE.] Washington, June 20 .- Among the nominations ent to the Senate yesterday was that of Mr. George F. Robinson to be a paymaster in the Army with the rank of Major. This is a tardy recognition of one of the bravest deeds ever performed in the history of this country. Mr. Robinson was the private soldier who saved the life of the late Secretary Seward on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, when he was attacked by the assassin Payne. Mr. Robinson is in every respect competent to fill the position to which he has been appointed. He is well educated and has had experience as a clerk in the Treasury and the Navy Departments. His ex-perience especially qualifies him to perform the duties of a paymaster. His character is above re-proach and his habits are unexceptionable. Of course he will be unanimously confirmed.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jone 20, 1879.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day Oscar 3. Wall to be Postmaster at Lanesborough, Minn. The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding cerificates since yesterday's report have amounted to

The President to-day approved the joint resolution

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

Detroit, Mich., and the joint resolution to print 5,000 copies of the final report of the United States Centennial Commission. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropria tion bill was signed by the presiding officers of both houses to-lay, conveyed to the Executive Mansion by Representative Ward, a member of the Committee on Eurolled Bills, and left by him with the President at 4 o'clock this afternoon. An announcement of its ap-proval will be communicated to the House to-mor-row.

The Letter-Carriers' Deficiency bill, as reported back to the Senate to-day and placed upon the calendar for future action, has been amended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in several impertant partie ulars. The committee this morning struck out the en-tire amount (\$71,000) voted by the House of Repre-sentatives for the parment of increased salaries to let-ter-carriers for the current fiscal year, under the re-classification authorized by the act of last February; and reduced the amount of \$415,000 provided by the House for the payment of increased salaries and the ex-tension of the free delivery service during the next fiscal year to \$400,000.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BROWN TAKING FREQUENT RESTS. WESTON FIFTY MILES AHEAD OF HIS RIVAL AT THREE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1879. This morning Weston still maintained his decided lead in the contest for the Astley Belt. At 9:45 o'clock the scores were-Weston, 408 miles; Brown, 382 miles. Brown was obliged to take frequent rests, while Weston is going strongly. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Weston had scored 428 miles and Brown 400. Weston was going well. At 5 o'clock p, m, the scores of the pedestrians were: Weston, 438 miles; Brown, 400 miles. At 3 o'clock this morning the score in the walking match stood : Weston, 473; Brown, 420.

COERCING THE KHEDIVE.

Carno, Friday, June 20, 1879. England and France unite in demanding the abdication of the Khedive. Germany and Austria give the Khedive the alternative of the full payment of

the floating debt, or their cooperation with England and France. Nothing is known here of the attitude of the Suitan in the matter. The British and French Consuls, at their interview with the Kaedive yesterday, formally demanded his ab-dication. The latter asked for a delay of forty-eight hours in order to communicate with the Porte before replying. The Cabinet is now assembled in council. All the Ministry, except the Minister of War, favor abblication.

The Standard's Alexandria and Caro telegrams state that the abdication of the Khedive is imminent. Other telegrams state that, though willing to pay his creditors, he will not abdicate.

THE VOTE AGAINST VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES, Thursday, June 19, 1879. The Congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to revise the article of the Constitution making Versailles the seat of the Legislature, met this morning versalites the scale of the negative, the this hold, and then took a recess until afternoon.

M. Simon read the report of the committee proposing the abrogation of clause nine. M. Lucien Brun opposed the report of the committee, and M de Cassagnac supported it. The report was then passed by a vote of 549 years. reas to 262 mays.

The sitting of the Congress then closed.

WRECKED GOODS RECOVERED.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1879. Sixty-nine cases and bales of various kinds of merchandise and fourteen trunks have been recovered from the wreck of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Pommerania, which was sink in a collision with another vessel off Folkestone November 25, 1878.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

LONDON, Saturday, June 21, 1879. The Standard's dispatch from Rome states that the Pope is endeavoring to bring about the restoration of diplomatic relations between England and Mex-

THE TRICKETT-LAYCOCK ROWING CONTEST.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1879. A dispatch from Sydney, Australia, anounces that the arrangements have been completed for the sculling match between Trickett and Laycock for the championship of the world, which is to come off on

FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

London, Friday, June 20, 1879. The Liverpool Courier says that the person whose irregularities have caused the difficulties of a large Liverpool cotton firm, and who has absconded, is not a partner, but is a representitive of a German firm. He speculated in the name of the firm, but without their knowledge or authority. He sold futures in cotton knowledge or authority. He sold futures in cotton heavily at 5½d., one transaction being for 1,000 bales of the June-July delivery. One of the principal members of the firm was to arrive in Liverpool on Thursday night to investigate the affair. It is uncertain who will suffer the losses occasioned by his default, as his principal may be able to repudiate the transactions. His collapse has depressed the cotton market. A dispatch from Liverpool says: "The name of the firm involved is Funke & Co., a German experting house. The name of the person who has absconded is Ernest Weber. It is stated that the firm will repudiate the greater part of Weber's transactions."

AMERICAN TROOPS NOT TO VISIT CANADA. OTTOWA, June 20 .- It is announced that the Government has decided to reseind all permissions o American troops to visit Canada under arms, aller-

CLIFTON, Ont., June 20.-Lord Augustus Loitus, formerly British Minister to St. Petersburg, and recently appointed Governor of New South Waies, is at the Clifton House. He will leave for Chicago on Mon-

## LOUISIANA REPUDIATES.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20 .- The Constitutional Convention to-day adopted Article 8, introduced by the Committee on Taxation, providing that the State tax for all purposes whatsoever shall not exceed 5 mills. There was a lively and somewhat stermy debate on this point. The opposition claimed that it would be reputitation of the debt. It was claimed on the other side that a 5 mills tax would produce sufficient revenue to support the State Government and pay 2 per cent interest on the present debt, or 4 per cent if the debt should be scaled 50 per cent. The vote on the adoption of the 5 mills rate was: yeas, 85; navs, 28. The city

A COMET DISCOVERED BY SWIFT.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, June 20.-Lewis Swift disovered a comet four days ago at Rochester, N. Y. He detected its motion at 1 o'clock this morning in right ascension, about 2h. 30m.; declination north, 58%. short tail.

Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MR. WADLEIGH GOING TO BOSTON.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 20.—It is announced that ex-United States Senator Waddegh has relinquished the testing of settling here, and that he will remove to Boston. uesign of settling here, and that he will remove to Boston.

LOSSES BY THE MOBILE FIRE.

MOBILE, Ala., June 20.—The loss by last night's fire is about \$175,000. The insurance on stock and buildings amounts to gike, 475, of which sum Mobile companies lose \$20,823.

THE CLERESHIP OF A COURT.

UTICA, N. Y., June 20.—Mayor William H. Bright has been appointed Clerk of the United States Court for the Mortnern District of New-York, to succeed the late Judge Charles Mason.

Charles Mason.

A BAPTIST PASTOR INSTALLED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—The Rev. D. B.
Peck was this evening installed pastor of the Free Raptist
Church in Audourn. The Rev. Mr. Gerrish, of Olacyville,
preached the sermon.

preached the sermon.

GOING TO WIND UP AND RETIRE.

BOSTON, June 20.—The Savings Bank Commissioners have restricted the Ashburnham Savings Bank to a payment of 29 per cent during the coming year. It will probably pay in tall and wind up.

THE ILLNESS OF A JOURNALIST.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20.—Dr. Clark, Editor of The Methodial Record, of Pittelour, Peins, is here dangerously in. Governor Colquite is having him cared for at the executive mansion. His recovery is not expected.

A CUTTER DRIVEN BACK BY A GALE.

PENSACOLA, Fig., June 20.—The revenue entter Seward, which started for Faint Andrew's Bay, struck a gain fifty miles off shere, and a as driven back to this port. There is no weather signal station at this place. Dr. Waghi, of the National Board of Bealth, leaves for Chattannooga to night.

COX DENNEED A NEW TRIAL.

COX DENIER A NEW TRIAL.

ATLANTA, Gn., June 20.—Judge Hillyer, after hearing argument upon pineteen assignments of error in the case of Cox, convicted of the murder of Alston, said that he discovered no error in the record, and he was bound to refuse the mation for a new trial. The case wid go to the Supreme Court in September.

NAPOLEON REGRETTED.

HIS TRAGIC FATE DEPLORED. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS DEATH EXPLAINED-

A BONAPARTIST COUNCIL CALLED. Both in Paris and London the Press lament the tragic fate of Prince Louis Napoleon, which, however, they regard generally as a death-blow to Imperialism in France. Two troopers were found dead with the Prince, who was unable to mount his horse when surprised by the Zulus, and thus fell into their hands. It is reported that the Empress Eugénie has called a council of her adherents to assemble at Chiselburst.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PRINCE'S DEATH. THE PARTY SURPRISED TEN MILES FROM CAMP-TWO TROOPERS KILLED WITH THE PRINCE.

LONDON, Friday, June 20, 1979. Official and news telegrams give full details of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon. It appears that in accordance with orders from the Quarter master-General, Prince Napoleon, Lieutenant Carey six men and one friendly Zulu left the camp at Keletzi Mountain, seven miles beyond the Blood River, to make military observations and sketch a site for the next encampment. The party halted and unsaddled in a field ten miles from the camp. Here, just as the Prince gave the order to remount, a volley was fired by Zulus who lay in ambush amid the long grass. The Prince tried to mount his horse, but, according to one account, the girth broke, while another says that the animal was restive. At all events, the Prince ran along a pathway and was there over taken and speared by the pursuing Zulus. Two troopers lay dead near the body, both having also been speared.

Lieutenant Carey and four troopers succeeded in returning to the camp toward night. The Prince's horse had followed them, and joined them on the

road. They felt sure the Prince was killed. At daybreak, a cavalry patrol, under General Marshall, set out to search for the Prince. They went toward the kraals, or Zulu stockades, which are ten miles from the camp, and found the Prince's body in long grass 300 yards from a kraal. The body lay on its back. There were eighteen assegai or spear wounds in it, two of them piercing the body from the chest to the back, two in the side, and one destroying the right eye. There was no bullet wound. The Prince had been stripped of his clothes, but on his neck was a chain holding a list ciothes, but on his neck was a chain holding a locket with hair medallions and a reliquary. The face wore a placid expression. The body was placed on a stretcher formed of lances, and was borne by General Marshall and Officers Drury, Lour and Stewart, lancers, until they met the ambulance, on which it was brought into camp accompanied by a military escort. In the afternoon there was a military parade. Deep sorrow prevalied throughout the column. The corpse was to be sent with an escort for transportation to England.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a lete hour just night. At about 1 o'clock

don at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read

Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read an official telegram. Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chislehurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Engénie.

London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regard it as the end of Imperialism in France. Prince Napoleon, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged seventeen and fifteen years, respectively. Party loyalty may fasten around the name of one of these sons, but for a long time Imperial counsels must be distracted, and the possibility of a return of the Empire appears more shadowy than ever.

The Gazette de France says that before starting for

The Gazette de France says that before starting for Zululand the Prince Imperial made a will appointing Prince Victor, eldest son of Prince Napoleon, his heir.

A MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE. NEWPORT, June 20.-Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, who is here, sent a telegram of condolence to the ex-Empress Eugénie to-day.

A BONAPARTIST COUNCIL TO BE HELD. LONDON, Saturday, June 21, 1879. The Standard's Paris correspondent hears that the ex-Empress Eugenie has summoned all the Bonapartist leaders to Chiseihurst.

The death of the direct representative of the Napoleonic dynasty will certainly produce consternation, if not disorder, among its adherents. Represelves may first be expected against the faction under the leadership of M. Rouher, who advised this adventure, but the strife will become greater when the Bonapartists come to determine who shall be regarded as the head of the family. The direct legal heir, in the imperial line, is unquestionably Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte and the Princess Frederika Catherine of Wartemburg, but the Prince is not in good standing with his party, from which he has always held aloof. The party will be embarrassed, since it can hardly afford to oppose the wishes of the head of the dynasty, according to which the succession now reverts to the de-

A FATAL BLOW TO IMPERIALISM. From the Meanure France-timericals of today,
If the heir of Napoleon III had been dead in
1873, at the time of the pligrimares to Frohade ff. it is
probable that the greater part of the Bonapartiests
could have railied to the standard of Henry V., and the probable that the greater part of the Bonapartests would have raihed to take standard of Henry V., and the Assembly, called National, might have been able to reestablish the throne of the Bourbons. His death at that time would have been a misfortune to the Republic To-day, the circumstances are changed. France is Republican; she is represented by Chambers who understand her well, nod though the Bonapartists should unite with the Bourbon adherents, they could not reëstablish the monarchy. The death of the young Prince will have no other effect than to rid the country of the most violent and most odious of the reactionary parties.

CUTTING TELEGRAPH WIRES.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL. It was noticed at the American District Tele-

graph office, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, at 10:35. Thursday evening, that one of the telegraph elecule. was broken. In a few minutes three other circuits refused to work, showing that somebody was cutting the wires. F. V. D. Skillman, the night inspector, found that the trouble was on the roof of the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Keeley, the detective of the hotel, and he went on the roof and Mr. Skillman rays he found one man cutting wires and two other men near by. To Mr. Skillman's inquiry one man replied that they were preparing to put up wires for the United States Telegraph Company. Mr. Skillman said that there was no such company, and told the notel detective that he bring up some policemen to arrest the men. The detective replied that no policemen would be allowed to come up through the hotel, and he refused to make the arrests himself.

Mr. Skillman returned to his office and found that

burgiar alarm wires connecting with banks and other buildings and night watch signal wires had been cut for the district between Broadway and the Bowery and Fourth and Graud-sts. He sent out messengers to warn the different watchmen and ordered out an extra force of watchmen. A policeman from Police Headquarters said some of the tre alarm when were cut and it was evident also that the Western Union wires on the hotel

said some of the fire alarm wires were out and it was evident also that the Western Union wires on the hotel had been tampered with.

Going to the hotel with two policemen, Mr. Skillman asked that they night go up through the hotel to arrest the men, but this was refused. The detective declared that the men were on the roof of a building forty feet north of the hotel with a low building between. The policemen went up to the roof of that building and found the wires nit cut, and the ends being on the low building it was evident that they had been out from the hotel roof. Henry Clair, manager of the hotel, was awakened. He gave the detective instructions not to permit the policemen to go on the roof, sent the detective to the roof with orders to bring down any one he might find, and retired. Mr. Skillman said there was a penalty of \$250 and imprisonment for three years for cutting telegraph wires, and owners of buildings could

not remove wires without first giving twenty-four

Nours' notice.
Yesterday morning the representatives of the different wires that had been cut visited the hotel for explanations and permission to repair wires. Chier Glerk Adams knew nothing of the occurrences of the night before, the hotel detective, Keeley, and Clerk Merritt having gone off duty before he appeared at the desk. Since the hotel had wished to get rid of the wires, he objected to having new ones put up, but when he learned that the wires had been maliciously cut, he conferred with the manager, Henry Clair, and the officers of the different rejergraph companies were told that every privilege and assistance would be given them by the hotel officers both for restoring the wires and detecting the malicactors.

the note; officers both for restoring the wares and detecting the maisfactors.

Mr. Clair informed the American District Telegraph
Company three weeks ago that he wished to have the
wires taken down, but afferward renewed the permission for the time being. Elisha W. Edwards, president
of the company is analysis suited by says affer care-

#### ANOTHER ELEVATED RAILEOAD.

MR VANDERBILT TO CONSTRUCT IT. FOURTH-AVE., LAFAYETTE-PLACE, PARK-ROW, AND POSSIBLY LOWER BROADWAY TO BE OCCUPIED-THE PENDING SCHEME TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMON COUNCIL-PROPERTY-OWNERS EX-CITED-THE EXISTING ELEVATED BAILBOAD COMPANIES NOT OPPOSED TO IT.

'Mr. Vanderbilt intends to build an underground and elevated railroad to City Hall, and further, too," was the remark lately made in a most confident tone by a gentleman long in the confidence of the late Commodore, and known at this time to be in the secret of most of William H. Vanderbilt's

" Why has he decided to build," was asked.

"Because he must. The Third Avenue Elevated Road has ruined his entire local traffic to Harlem. He has got to build to recover this most important traffic, particularly if the Second Avenue Line is to run through trains while the Third Avenue runs acommodation trains."

"I thought his father had decided that an under-

ground road was impracticable." "So he did. He spent \$50,000 in making a survey from Forty-second-st. to City Hall. His engineers found it would cost more to remove and re-place pipes and sewers than to build an elevated road. The cost was put at \$13,000,000, with a probable increase to many millions more. The pro-

ject of an underground road was then abandoned. The full report of this commission has already been published, but the important clause appears to have been generally overlooked. The commissio was appointed by Mayor Cooper to lay out routes in the annexed district of Westchester County only, and it named eleven different routes which, if built upon, will be practically extensions of the existing rapid transit roads. But the commissioners went thority, in designating another line through the heart of the city as far south as the City Hall, and without restrictions as to going still further south. This route had for its northern terminus the Fortyecond-st, railway depot, and as all extension further north would of necessity have to be over Vanderbili's depressed roads to Harlem River, it naturally followed that only William H. Vanderbilt could profitably build the road thus designated. The brief clause of the long report which lays out this line is as follows,

this line is as follows.

Beginning at the intersection of the New-York and Harlem Railroad at the time of the City of New-York and Harlem Railroad at the time of the City of New-York at Bronx River; thence along the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and coincident with said railroad to the north shore of the Harlem River, and thence acress Harlem River coincident with said New-York and Harlem Railroad to the south side of Harlem River. And also commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second-st., below the grade of said street; thence under, through and along the easterly side of Fourth-ave, or Park-ave, and below the surface of said avenue to the south side of Thirty-fourth-st., ascending to the surface of Fourth-ave; then by an elevated read over, through and along Fourth-ave, southerly to a point between Eighth-st. and Nunth-st; thence through the block on the west side of Fourth-ave, to, over and across Eighth-st. and Astor-place, to, over, along and through Lafayeite-place; to, over and across Great Jones-st., through the block to Bond-st., over and across Great Jones-st., through and along Crosby-st. to Grand-st.; thence over and across Grand-st., and through the block diagonality to a point in Eim-st., near Howard-st.; thence over and across Grand-st. and through the block to Duane-st.; thence over and across Pearist, and diagonally across the block to Duane-st.; thence over through and along Eim-st. to Pearist, through and along Duane-st.; thence over through and along Contre-st. and Park Row to a line drawn easterly and westerly across the city at the south line of the City Hall.

The magnitude of this grant will be perceived at a standard control of the City Hall.

THE OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.
THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES THE TRUE HEIRS.
The magnitude of this grant will be perceived at a glance by those familiar with the city. It is The death of the direct representative of through the very centre of the island, and practically runs parallel with Broadway and Fifth-ave., through the some of the richest trade districts, some of the most beautiful localities for residences and past some of the finest churches, hotels and public buildings in the city. It runs under ground only where the present tunnel under Park-ave, exists, It emerges from the ground and springs upon stilts in the air at Thirty-fourth-st., directly in front of the Park Avenue Hotel. It runs in front of the Academy of Design, the Young Meu's Christian Association Building, the Astor and Morcantile Libraries, through Union-square, in the rear of the Washington Monument, which will have to be removed, in front of the Everett House, Westmoreland, Union Square and other prominent hotels, and the following churches: St. Paul's M. E., at Twenty-second-st; Church of the Covenunt, Presbyterian, at Thirty-fifth-st. (where will be a depot—to the run of the Church); Dr. Howard Crosby's, Presbyterian, at Twenty-second-st; Calvary, Dr. E. A. Washburn, Episcepal, at Twenty-first-st; Collectate, in Lafayetty-place, at Fourth-st., and several others. At the proposed southern terminus it will have a depot directly le front of French's Hotel, and several hundred feet south of the present depot of the Chatham Street Branch of the New -York Elevated Road. There are no restrictions as to continuing it through Park-row to Broadway and even down Broadway, and as it is well known that the Chatham Square branch of eally runs parallel with Broadway and Fifth-ave.,

New York Elevated Road. There are no restrictions as to continuing it through Park-row to Broadway and even down Broadway, and as it is well known that the Chatham Square branch of the New-York line was abandoned because it did not run far enough Sonth to be profitable, it is not likely that Mr. Vanderbilt would long delay in getting an extension to Broadway or further. It has already been suggested that the line should extend to the north front of the Post Office, and this would famish a ready excuse for occupying the whole of Park-row to and in front of The Heraid Office and new Post Office.

The managers of the two railroad companies now in operation do not seem to think that they have any interest in opposing this grant, and when lately urged by property-owners who opposed the new scheme, not only because it will runn Fourth-ave., Lafayette-pl. and Park-row, but because of the fear of itsextension down Broadway to the Bowling Green, they declined to take any united steps to defeat the scheme. Some of them in conversation declared that they did not believe such a scheme, if it should be consented to by the authorities, would affect their business. The route for the most part, in fact, as iaid down below Forty-second-st., Is, the rapid-transit people say, by far the best of all the rapid-transit grants, and nore valuable than any ever given by a tax-burdened city to an enormously rich non tax-paying corporation. The true reason, probably that the rapid-transit managers decline to opgiven by a tax-burdened city to an enormously rich non tax-paying corporation. The true reason, probably, that the rapid-transit managers decline to oppose the Vanderbilt grant is the fact that they would stalify themselves, after having secured such valuable grants, should they now oppose that to another. But though the property-holders who sought to engage these powerful corporations in an opposition to the one now about to make its raid argued that the existing companies took enormous risks in developing rapid transit on comparatively unfavorable routes, while Mr. Vanderbilt is to reap the reward of their experiments on the best route the reward of their experiments on the best rout

in the city, without risk, they still modestly, or from cowardice, refused to enter the contest. The scheme is looked upon generally as an enter-ing wedge to an elevated road in lower Broadway. In the event of such an extension a curve from Park-row into Broadway would touch or run very close to the front of the Heraid building, near the front of the Western Union building, and would finally result in the occupation of the Bowling Green or the space immediately north of it, or eise of the Battery Park.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A PUBLIC MAN SENT TO JAIL.

CINCINNAIL, June 20.—John J. Kelly, an excouncibinan, was sent-sheed boday to imprisonment in the county Jail for three mouths, and to pay \$500, for inducing a man to cast an illegal vote at an election tast Fall.

FALSE BILLS OF LADING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—A man calling himself Captain Charles Rogers was arrested in East Greenwich ast maint by Police inspector Section, of Roston, on a charge of channing money advances from bustness houses on also bills of heling.

Taine bells of lading.

VERY PROPERLY SENT TO PRISON.

CINCINATI, June 20.—Dr. Edward Bonaparte, alias E. B. Beynolds, a specialty physician here for the past twenty-five years, was to-lay sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for sending printed documents through the mails giving internation where certain articles, the sale of which is forbidden by law, could be purchased.

# COLORADO'S NEW WEALTH.

THE MINES ON FRYER HILL. TWO FAMOUS BONANZAS-NEW DISCOVERY AND LITTLE PITTSBURG-OTHER MINES ON FRYER HILL-THE LONG AND DERRY "STRIKE," [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Iron and Carbonate Hills had been discovered and

their richness demonstrated, Mr. George H. Fryer, a miner of some experience, conceived the idea that there must be similar deposits of silver in the hill lying north of Stray Horse Gulch. Taking a compass, he says, he ran a line from the Carbonate Mine across the gulch, and having determined the probable direction and pitch of the vein, if one should be found, selected a spot and began to sink a shaft. This proceeding was looked upon with great contempt by old prospectors. The discovery of mines before the Leadville carbonates were un covered was a profession or occupation, with its well-understood and carefully followed rules of proceedure. The "prospectors" of the Western mining regions have themselves rarely been miners. It has not been their business to develop veins of the precious metal or to take out ore. They have been simply the discoverers of mines, and having struck "pay rock," they have generally sold out and moved on to new fields. Nor does the professional "prospector" go digging about on the mountain sides in an aimless way hoping to make a strike, but he proceeds systematically and in some degree scientifically. He searches up and down the gulches for "doat" detached pieces of ore that have been broken off and washed down to the stream. Having found "float" of apparent richness, he takes careful note of the position in which it lies and the general contour of the ground in the vicinity in order to determine the direction from which it must have come. Then he goes upon the hill to find the outerop, and if successful does no more work upon it than is necessary to prove the value of the mine he has discovered. By a systematic search like this Mr.

Stevens discovered the Iron Mine. A REVOLUTION IN PROSPECTING. The finding of carbonate ores has made a revoluion in the business of prospecting. In only a few astunces has the outerop of one of the Leadville veins been found, and many of the best min es have were no surface indications of the presence of mineral. The prospector in this camp takes his pick consideration all the facts brought to light by mines and prospect holes already opened, chooses a spot and begins to dig "for luck." Mr. Fryer was one of the first to conjecture that the selver ore having been found in two adjoining hills might also snow, he began his work. At a distance of fifty or saxty feet he found a vein, in which the ore, though not assaying as high as that taken from some other mines, surpassed them all in the magnitude of the deposit. He called his mine the "New Discovery," and the mountain on which it was situated. "Fryer Hill." be found in a third, and so, shoveling away the

At about the same time that Mr. Fryer began his shaft, in the Spring of 1878, two other men, Georga Hook and August Rische, both without means, inluced Mr. Horace A. W. Tabor, who then kept a small store on California Guich, to enter into partnership with them and put in what miners call a "grub stake." By this it is meant that the person ossessed of means shall furnish provisions and ols to the prospectors while they are searching for mineral, and in return have a share of what they find. Mr. Tabor's partners went up upon the hill where Mr. Fryer was digging, and selecting a spot above his shaft, began to sink one of their own.
Mr. Tabor has often said, since, that if he had known
where these men were going, he never would have
risked anything on their success, and more than
once before the ore was struck he talked of withdrawing his "grub stake." Soon after Mr. Fryer
found the vein, Messrs. Hook and Rische also pierced
it. The called their mine the "Luttle Pittsburg."

TWO FAMOUS BONANZAS, In these two mines, the New Discovery and the Little Pittsburg, have been uncovered the most remarkable bodies of silver ore yet discovered in this whole region. Mr. Tabor, who, I believe, bought out his partners, took out of the Little Pittsburg and sold in five or six months three or four hun-The magnitude of this grant will be perceived at a dred thousand dollars' worth of ore, and then sold sum of money. On the 18th of last November the New Discovery, Little Pittsburg and two less important mines, the Dives and Winnemue, were consolidated under one management, and although since that time the work upon them has been mainly in the nature of development, no more ore having been taken out than was necessary, in driving drifts and levels, and to bring the deposits into

ing drifts and levels, and to bring the deposits into sight, these mines have paid their owners over and above expenses, the cost of new buildings, machinery, etc., \$100,000 a menth.

The deposits in the New Discovery and Little Pittsburg Mines are different from any of those which I have before described. (The Dives and Winnemuc are as yet comparatively undeveloped mines.) The ore consists largely of "sand carbonates" colored with oxide of iron; and while there is irregularity in its thickness, it is found over mines.) The ore consists largely of "sand carbonates" colored with oxide of iron; and while there is irregularity in its thickness, it is found over large areas, six, eight, ten, and in some instances from twenty to thirty-ray feet through. The mine has been developed for the purpose of showing the ore, and where the largest deposits are, gangways have been cut around them, dividing them into blocks each fifty feet square on its base. These can be easily measured, and by taking trial assays the value of the ore in them can be accurately ascertained. During the visit to Leadville last week of the New-York directors of the Little Plutsburg Company, recently formed, Professor Rossiter W. Raymond was employed to make a careful examination of the mines and report, In his verbal statement he said the ore that could actually be measured and the value of which could be accurately estimated would not the company \$2,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 is in the New Discovery Mine, and \$500,000 in the Little Plutsburg. In addition to this, he said, the company is pretty certain to realize \$1,000,000 more from ore which can be only partially seen, and this estimate is made on less than 10 per cent of the whole territory of the company, as contiguous properties on every side are working in rich pay ore. The result of is made on less than 10 per cent of the whole territory of the company, as contiguous properties on every side are working in rich pay ore. The result of future exploration in these mines no one can tell, but the prospect offinding other large bodies of ore not yet uncovered is, to say the least, premising. These mines are to be sold, I believe, in four blocks—44 at \$20 per share, on a basis of \$4,000,000 for the whole property; 4 at \$25 per share, on a basis of \$5,000,000 for the whole property; remainder on the Stock Exchange at market rates. The first quarter, I understand, was all promptly taken up by the Board of Directors and a few of their friends within ten days. The second block is now being rapidly subscribed for at \$25 per share, and with the large dividends which this property is capable of paying from the start, there will probis capable of paying from the start, there will probably be but little delay in placing all the stock to

One peculiarity of the Little Pittsburg group of mines, and indeed of all that have thus far been developed on Fryer Hill, must not be forgotten. While in all the other mines I have thus far described the upper and lower boundaries of the vein are marked with more or less distinctness, in the Fryer Hill mines no foot-wall of limestone has yet been discovered. The rich deposits already referred to as having been brought into sight in the New Discovery and Little Pittsburg Mines rost generally on oxide of iron, carrying very little silver. In order to find, if possible, the foot-wall, shafts, respectively 80 and 100 feet deep, have been sunk from the bottoms of the two principal mines of the Little Pittsburg group, and in each case nothing but vein matter has been encountered. That there must be a foot-wall of limestone beneath the vein seems almost certain, not only from the known geological structure of mountains here, but also from the order mountains here, but also from the order in which the deposits are found in other hills to this neighborhood. But if there is bed-rock to be found more than one handred feet below the present workings, no one can foreteil what the lower parts of the vein will be found to contain. In smaller veins the richest ore is more likely to be nearer the limestone foot-wall than to the porphyry hanging-wall, and if this analogy should hold good on Fryer Hill, there may be bonanzas there yet and seovered. Professor Raymond advises the Little Pittsburg Company to continue their explora-